

nearly identical with *C. Vortex*, F. & M. sp. Ann. N. H. ser. 3. v. p. 113.

24. *Rosalina globularis*, D'Orb. Ann. Sc. N. vii. p. 271, no. 1, pl. 13. f. 1-4. Modèle no. 69. Widely distributed, fixed to seaweeds and corals. This is a variety of *Discorbina Turbo*, D'Orb. sp. Prof. Williamson figures it in his 'Monograph Brit. Rec. Foram.' pl. 4. f. 104, 105, as "*Rotalina concamerata*, young," and refers (p. 52) D'Orbigny's *Rosalina globularis* to *R. concamerata*, Montagu, sp.; but we believe that Montagu's *Serpula concamerata* is a variety of *Planorbulina farcta*, and that Williamson's adult *R. concamerata* (f. 101-103) is *Pulvinulina repanda*.

25. *Textularia aciculata*, D'Orb. Ann. Sc. N. vii. p. 263, no. 15, pl. 11. f. 1-4. From the Adriatic. The same as *T. pygmæa*, D'Orb., *ibid.* p. 263, no. 13; and Modèle no. 7.

26. *Triloculina trigonula*, Lamarck, sp. Ann. Sc. N. vii. p. 299, no. 1, pl. 16. f. 5-9. Modèle no. 93. Fossil near Paris, Soissons, and Valognes. A *Miliola* of not uncommon occurrence.

27. *Truncatulina refulgens*, Montfort, sp. Ann. Sc. N. vii. p. 279, no. 5, pl. 13. f. 8-11. Modèle no. 77. This is *Planorbulina farcta*, F. & M. sp., var. *refulgens*. See above, p. 437.

28. *Uvigerina pygmæa*, D'Orb. Ann. Sc. N. vii. p. 269, no. 2, pl. 12. f. 8, 9. Modèle no. 67. Fossil near Sienna. The typical form of *Uvigerina*: its home may be said to be at about 100-300 fathoms in warm seas; smaller individuals are abundant in shallower as well as in deeper water: the ribbed shells, as here figured, are more abundant in shallow than in abyssal water.

29. *Vulvulina Capreolus*, D'Orb. Ann. Sc. N. vii. p. 264, no. 1, pl. 11. f. 5-8. Modèle no. 57. From the Adriatic. A Textularian form. Ann. N. H. ser. 3. xi. p. 93, &c.

XLV.—On new Species of Fishes from the Essequibo.

By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

A COLLECTION of freshwater fishes made in Guiana by Mr. Ehrhardt for the British Museum contained so many duplicate specimens, that probably a portion of them will reach other collections before the part of the 'Catalogue of Fishes' containing their descriptions will be published; therefore I add diagnoses to the names under which the new species are deposited in the British Museum, referring for detailed descriptions to the forthcoming parts of that work.

*Acara punctulata.*

D.  $\frac{16}{9}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{8}$ . L. lat. 26. L. transv. 3/8.

Three series of scales on the cheek. The height of the body  
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is two-fifths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two-sevenths; the greatest width of the head is two-fifths of its length. The spinous dorsal fin is rather elevated, the length of the posterior spines being somewhat more than one-half of that of the head. Young specimens have the middle soft rays of the dorsal and anal produced into a filament. Yellowish brown, each scale with a brown central dot and brown margin; a blackish band along the middle of the side, continued on the caudal fin, where it encloses numerous round white spots; no black spot on the tail. Upper side of the head with numerous brown dots; a blackish, white-edged band between the eye and the cleft of the mouth; another blackish band descends from the eye to the angle of the præoperculum, and is more distinct in young examples than in old ones; an orange-coloured spot behind the eye. Dorsal fin blackish, with numerous small whitish spots.

The largest specimen is 4 inches long.

*Pimelodus holomelus.*

D. 1/6. A. 9-10. P. 1/8. V. 6.

Head covered with skin above; occipital process triangular, considerably longer than broad, not reaching the basal bone of the dorsal spine. Adipous fin very long, its length being contained twice and a fourth or twice and a fifth in the total (without caudal); it commences at a short distance from the dorsal. Maxillary barbels extending beyond the commencement or to the middle of the adipous fin, the outer ones of the mandible to the middle of the pectoral.

The height of the body is contained five times and a half or five times and two-thirds in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head four times. The lower jaw is distinctly shorter than the upper; the band of intermaxillary teeth is seven times as broad as long. The diameter of the eye is one-half of the width of the interorbital space. No porus axillaris. Dorsal fin with the spine very feeble, scarcely higher than long. Pectoral spine serrated along both edges, as long as the head without snout. Caudal fin cleft to the base. Uniform black, with a brownish shade, somewhat lighter on the belly.

*Auchenipterus obscurus.*

D. 1/5. A. 19-20. P. 7-8. V. 9.

The bones of the head and neck are rather coarsely granulated; a small, round groove between the frontals, surrounded by bone. Lower jaw rather longer than the upper; the maxillary and the hinder mandibular barbels extend to, or somewhat

beyond, the extremity of the humeral process; the anterior mandibular barbels are twice or thrice as long as the eye. The numeral process extends backwards beyond the middle of the pectoral spine. Dorsal and pectoral spines serrated, the former along its anterior edge, the latter along both edges; the dorsal spine is considerably shorter than that of the pectoral fin, the latter being as long as the head, and one-fourth of the total length (without caudal). Caudal fin slightly emarginate, the upper lobe being scarcely longer than the lower. Lateral line irregularly undulated. Uniform brownish black.

#### HELOGENES (Siluridæ).

Adipous fin very small; dorsal fin very short, without pungent spine, inserted behind the ventrals; anal very long. The upper jaw is a little longer than the lower. Barbels six. A band of small teeth in the jaws, and two patches on the vomer. No dermal bones. Eye very small, covered over by the skin. Gill-openings very wide, the gill-membranes being entirely separate. Pectorals without pungent spine; ventrals six-rayed.

##### *Helogenes marmoratus*.

B. 13. D. 5. A. 42. P. 8. V. 6.

Only three inches and a half long.

#### CRENUCHUS (Characinidæ).

Adipous fin none; dorsal fin of moderate length, above the ventrals; anal short; scales of moderate size; abdomen rounded; head and body rather compressed, of moderate length. Intermaxillary and mandible with a single series of tricuspid teeth; maxillary and palate without teeth; canine teeth none. Mouth of moderate width.

##### *Crenuchus spilurus*.

D. 17. A. 11. V. 8. L. lat. 30.

Dorsal and anal rays somewhat prolonged; a round, black spot near the root of the caudal fin.

##### *Leporinus megalepis*.

D. 12. A. 12. L. lat. 33. L. trans. 5/5.

Body with large blackish spots, arranged in two or three series; fins red.

##### *Xiphorhamphus ferox*.

D. 11. A. 25-26. V. 8. L. lat. 95.

A large blackish blotch on the shoulder; the inner caudal rays red, with a black spot in the middle.